RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Station Corner of Sixth and B Streets.

A.M. daily PITTSBURG EXPRESS.—Parlor Dining Cars Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

A.M. daily. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.— Pullman Sleeping. Dining, Smoking, and Observa-tion Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnafi, In-dianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. 0.50 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Buffet Parlor Car Har-risburg to Pittsburg. Parior Car to Harrisburg, Buffet Parior Car Harrisburg to Pittaburg.

3:30 P.M. daily CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EX-PRESS. Sleeping Car Washington to St. Louis and Washington to Toledo, and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville (via Cincinnati) and Chicago.

7:15 P.M. daily, ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car Harrisburg to St. Louis.

7:45 P.M. daily, WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago.

7:45 P.M. daily, WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Car to Chicago.

Car to Chicago.
7:45 P.M. daily. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington to Pittsburg, and Harrisburg to Cleveland and Cin-cipant. District Control of the Control of the Control of the Control Dining Car.
daily. PACIFIC EXPRESS.-Pullman 10:40 P.M. daily. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.
7:50 A.M. daily. BUFFALO DAY EXPRESS, with through Parlor Car, Dining Car, and Coaches to Baffalo. via Emporium Junction.
7:50 A.M. for Kane. Canandaigua. Rochester, and Niagara Fails daily, except Sunday.
10:50 A.M. for Elmira and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:30 P.M. 7:15 P.M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS. With through Baffet Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo via Emportum Junction.
7:45 P.M. dail' for Erie; for Rochester. Buffalo, and Niagara Fails daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.
10:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester. Buffalo, and Niagara Fails daily. Pullman Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only.
2:00 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED." daily for New York, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore.

from Baltimore.
FOR PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK AND THE EAST.
Express. 7:00 (Dining Car), 7:57, 8:15, 9:00, 9:00 (Dining Car), 10:00 (Dining Car), and 11:00 (Dining Car) from Wilmington) A.M., 12:45, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00, and 11:50 P.M. On Sundays, 7:00 (Dining Car), 7:57, 8:15, 9:00, 9:00 (Dining Car), 11:00 (Dining Car) from Wilmington) A.M., 12:15, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00, and 11:50 P.M. For Palladelphia only, Express, 7:45 A.M., 12:15 P.M. week-days, 2:01, 4:10, and 5:40 P.M. dally.

daily.

For Boston, without change, 7:45 A.M. week-days and 4:50 P.M. daily.

For Baltimore, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 7:50, 7:57, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:20, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40, 11:35, and 11:50 P.M. Our Sundays, 7:00, 7:50, 7:57, 8:15, 9:00, 9:05, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:50, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40, and 11:50 P.M.

For Pone's Creek Line, 7:45, 40, and 4:21, P.M. or Pope's Creek Line, 7:45 A.M. and 4:31 P.M.

P.M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 5:40 P.M.
For Old Point Comfort (via Doswell and Chesapeake & Ohio Raflway), 11:41 A.M. week-days, with through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Express for Florida and points on Atlantic Coast Line, 4:39 A.M., 3:12 P.M. daily, "Florida Special," S:10 P.M. week-days.
Express for Florida and points on Seaboard Air Line, 8:35 A.M. daily, "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 6:55 P.M. daily, "Express for Richmend only, 11:41 A.M. week-days, 5:00 P.M. daily
Accommodation for Quantico, 7:46 A.M. daily and 4:25 P.M. week-days.

SEASHORE CONNECTIONS.
For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge, all-rail route), 12:45 P.M. week-days (through Pullman Buffet Par'or Car), 3:15 (4:00 "Congressional Limited") and 11:50 P.M. daily. Via Market Street Wharf, 10:00 and 11:00 A.M., 12:45 P.M. week-days, 11:50 P.M. daily.
For Cape May, 11:30 A.M. week-days, 11:50 P.M. daily.
Ticket offices, corner Fifteenth and G. Streets.

daily.

Ticket offices, corner Fifteenth and G Streets, and at the station, Sixth and B Streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

Telephone call "1441" for Pennsylvania Railroad J. B. HUTCHINSON.

HUTCHINSON.
General Manager.
General Passenger Agent.

Southern Railway.

Schedule in effect March 28, 1901.

Trains leave from Penna. Station.

S:01 a.m. Daily. Local for Harrisonburg and for Charlotte and way stations.

11:15 a.m. Daily. U. S. Fast Mail. Sleeping cars to New Orleans, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with sleeper for Asheville. Charlatonoga and Memphis, and at Danville with sleeper for Birmingham and at Charlotte with sleeper for Augusta. Solid train Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service.

1:37 a.m. Daily. Local for Charlottesville.

4:20 p.m. Week Days. Local for Front Royal, Strasburg and Harrisonburg.

4:30 p.m. Daily. Local for Charlottesville.

6:35 p.m. Week Days. New York and Florida Limited. Composite Cafe and Smoking Car, Dining Car, Compartment and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Library and Observation Cars New York and Washington to St. Augustine, and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car New York and Washington to Alken and Augusta. Connecting at Columbia with Parlor Car for Thomasville, Ga.

9:35 p.m. Daily. N. Y. & Fla. Express. Sleeping cars to Augusta with connections for Aiken and Charleston, and to Savannah, Jacksonville and Port Tampa, and Thursdays to Thomasville, Ga.

Through coacles to Jacksonville and Atlants. Fort Tampa, and Thursdays to Thomasville, Ga. Through coaches to Jacksonville and Atlanta. Uniting at Danville with Pullman sleepers from Richmond and Norfolk for Charlotte. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Dluing car service.

10:01 p.m. Daily. Washington and Chattanooga Limited (Via Lynchburg). Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans. Through coach to Memphis. Dining car service.

Service.

10:45 p.m Daily. Washington and Southwestern Limited. Sleeping cars to Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville, and to Atlanta, Macon, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. Dining car service. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays. Sleeping car Washington to Pinehurst, N. C., and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Sanset Limited Annex Sleeper Washington to New Orleans connecting at New Orleans with Sunset Limited for San Fran-

TRAINS ON BLUEMONT BRANCH

Through trains from the South arrive Washington 6:42 a.m., 6:52 a.m., 7:35 a.m. daily, 10:15 a.m. daily except Monday, 2:15 p.m., and 8:50 p.m. daily. From Harrisonburg 11:37 a.m. week days and 9:40 p.m. daily. From Charlottesville 8:28 a.m. and 9:40 p.m. daily.

formation furnished and baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co., on orders left at Ticket Office, 705 15th st. n.w.; 511 Penna. ave. n.w. and at Penna. Station

Frank S. Gannon, 3d V. P. and Gen. Mgr. S. H. HARDWICK, General Pass'r Agent. L. S. BROWN General Agent.

ave Washington, New Jersey ave. and C st. ilcago and northwest, *19:50 a.m. and *8:0 cinnati, St. Louis and Indianapelis, *10:05
*3:45 p.m., *1:10 night.
sburg and Cleveland, *10:50 a.m., *8:30 p.m.

18:35 a.m., †3:45 and †5:30 p.m. Luray, †3:45 p.m. Annapolis †7:10, §8:30, †8:35 a.m., †12:15, §4:35 rederick, 18:35, \$9:00, 110:50 a.m., \$1:15, 14:30, Frederick, 18:35, 49:00, 10:50 a.m., \$1:15, \$4:30, \$1:30 p.m.

Hagerstown, \$10:05 a.m. and \$5:30 p.m.

Boyd and way points, \$6:35, \$9:00 a.m., \$1:15, \$4:30, \$5:30, \$7:05 p.m.

Gaithersburg and way points, \$18:35, \$9:00 a.m., \$1:15, \$1:25 p.m.

Gaithersburg and way points, \$18:35, \$9:00 a.m., \$1:250, \$1:15, \$1:30, \$7:05, \$10:15, \$1:125 p.m.

Washington Junction and way points, \$18:35, \$9:00 a.m., \$1:15, \$1:30, \$1:30 p.m.

Baitimore, week days, \$1:35, \$5:00, \$6:30, \$1:05, \$1:10, \$1:15, \$1:10, \$1:30, \$1:35, \$1:10, \$1:30, \$1:35, \$1:10, \$1:30, \$1:

Adamte Coly, the Coly and the Coly and 13:00 p.m.

*Duily. †Except Sunday. ¡Sunday only. IExpress trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. New York avenue and Fifteenth street and at depot. Telephone ticket offices for B. and O. Electric Automobile Cabs.

F. D. UNDERWOOD. D. B. MARTIN,

2d Vice President Mgr. Pass. Traffic. and Gen. Manager. no26

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY OF AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULED. ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED. DINING CARS ON THROUGH TBAINS STATION, SIXTH AND B STREETS.
Schedule in effect March 18, 1901.

3:00 P.M DAILY—Cincinnati and St. Louis Special—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sicepers to Cincinnati. Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Observation Parlor Car Washington to Virginia Hot Springs daily except Sunday. Parlor Car Cincinnati to Chicago.
11:10 P.M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Connection for Virginia Hot Springs daily. Pullman Compartment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, daily except Sunday. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

11:41 A.M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Newport News, Norfolk and Old Point Comfort (via Penna, R. R., R., F. & P. and Richmond.—Buffet Parlor Car Washington to Old Point without change.

afternoon. Her splendid soprano voice was heard to good advantage in a varied program. The songs included German and timely use of Stuart's Cutarrh Tablets will pre-

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MOUNT VERNON RAILWAY COMPANY.
From Station, Pennsylvania ave. and 13½ st. In effect November 1, 1900.
For Alexandria, week days—6:30, 7:04, 7:30, 8:00, 8:35, 8:59, 9:25, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 A.M.; x12:05, 12:20, 12:45, x1:05, 1:25, 2:00, 2:30, x2:59, 3:30, 3:59, x4:15, 4:35, 4:50, 5:10, x5:24, 5:49, 6:04, 6:30, 7:06, 7:30, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30, 10:15, 11:20 and 11:39 P.M. Sunday—7:45, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30, 10:15, 11:20&11*50 P.M. For Mount Vernon, week days—6:30, 8:00, 10:00, 10:00, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30, 10:15, 11:20&11:50 P.M.

For Mount Vernon, week days—6:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A.M., x12:05, x1:05, 2:00, x2:59, 3:59, x4:15, x5:24, 7:06, 9:30 P.M. Sunday—9:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 9:30 P.M.

For Arlington and Aqueduct Bridge, week days—6:30, 7:04, 7:30, 8:00, 8:35, 8:59, 9:25, 10:00, 11:00 A.M., 412:05, 12:20, 12:45, 1:05, 41:25, 2:00, 2:30, 2:59, 3:20, 3:59, 44:35, 4:50, 5:24, 6:04, 6:30, 7:06, 8:00 P.M. Sunday—7:45, 9:00, 9:45, 10:00, 11:00, *11:30 A.M., 12:00 Noon, *12:30, 1:00, *1:30, 2:00, *2:30, 3:00, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:00, *5:30, 6:00, *6:30, 7:00, *7:30, 8:00 P.M.

Parcels carried. Baggage checked. xExpress. *To Arlington only.

G. E. ABBOTT, Superintendent.

Seaboard Air Line Railway. 1:35 A.M. daily. Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail for Petersburg, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Tampa, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta, New Orleans and points West. Through sleeping cars to Jacksonville. And Hamlet to

Atlanta.
6:55 P.M. daily. Florida and Metropolitan Limited.
Drawing Room Compartment, Observation and
Dining Cars—for Raleigh, Southern Pines, Pinehurst. Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville
and St. Augustine. Sleeping Car Jacksonville to Tampa.
6:85 P.M. daily. Florida and Metropolitan Limited for Charlotte, Athens. Atlants. Chattanooga. Nashville, New Orleans and points Southwest. Through sleeping cars to Atlants.
For further information apply to W. M. McCONNELL. General Agent. 1434 New York 2ve.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

J. H. Mulholland Loses His Life in Coan River.

Mr. J. H. Mulholland, representing the bureau of national literature and art of this city, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock in the Coan river, not far from Lodge Landing, Northumberland county. Va. The accident occurred as Mr. Mulholland was crossing the river from Turner's wharf to Lodge in a small skiff. He was alone in the boat, and when about half way across the stream it suddenly filled and sank under him. Though burdened with heavy clothing and submerged in cold water, he succeeded in swimming almost across the river to Lodge, when his strength gave out and he sank before ald could reach him. He went down in about fifteen feet of water, within a stone's throw of the wharf. The body was recovered within fifteen minutes, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing.
The relatives of the deceased and the offi-

cals of the bureau of literature and artwere notified of the accident by a telegram from Warsaw, Va., by way of Fredericksburg, this morning.

Mr. Mulholland, who was about fifty years of age, resided at No. 1109 Harvard street northwest, and leaves a widow and three small children, the oldest of who but nine years of age. He was well known in the city as a contractor for building work, but gave up that business to look after the interests of the bureau named in Virginia, and was traveling for that con-

ern when drowned His body will be brought to this city either by rail from Fredericksburg or by the Weems line steamer Potomac, which will reach here tomorrow night.

What to Do With Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: Cabinet officers, statesmen, admirals and generals are being called upon in turn for an expression of opinion as to the disposition of the Filipino leader, and the individual temperament advises the administration-mild, cruel or a middle course, according to that temperament. One doughty admiral would have found Aguinaldo dead as the only safe way, and the situation would doubtless been saved. But General Funston found him alive, and the situation confronts up. Now I am a simple citizen of this great republic, and have not been asked for views. But having them, I beg leave to submit them. These people upon the far-away islands do not inderstand that a republic like ours doe not desire conquest for conquest's sake. They have had no dealings with people other than those who were eager to selze and to hold. They do not comprehend what the purpose of a government like this means. Now let Aguinaldo be brought leader of the insurgents, see with his own eyes what a mighty country this is, far the government of a mighty republic like this and, as he is quick to comprehend him the means to instruct his poor this powerful republic, that they are to have, instead of disintegration by internal strife and depredations from without. And when this moral object lesson is learned by the Filipinos, and not till then, there will be peace.

For the Home for Incurables. A concert for the benefit of the Home

for Incurables took place at Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. The concert increased by a number of cash subscriptions. The program included about ten numbers and was varied. Mr. George O'Connor sang "I've Got a White Man Workin' for Me," and was encored. A ccupie of Prof. Sheidon's pupils danced gracefully. An ingenious balancing specialty was presented by the Hilton brothers. A dramatic reading by Mrs. Edith Wooderson Lamb was extremely well ren-dered. Her selection was the sleep-walk-Harry Park, as trick cyclists, gave a number of new evolutions awheel. Miss Anna Pearl Evans rendered "For the Sake of the Past" in a clear soprano voice, and gave an old Scotch song for an encore. Mr. Harry Leigh, the third performer of part two, proved an adept at "Silence and Fun," as he termed his contribution. Miss Emma Kraus sang two numbers and was heartily applauded. The entertainment Messrs. Thornton and Shackelford. whole enterprise was under the direction of Mr. Sheridan Ferree, who proved highly

There will be an illustrated lecture on the Passion Play at Oberammergau at the West Washington Baptist Church Monday night. It will be for the building fund of

tial addition will be made.

the Police Court of cutting Henry Banett in the leg with a knife March 4, and Judge Scott fined him \$10, with the alternativ

FOR THE GRIP.

YOU HAVE HEARD OF MANY REMEDIES-DID

Everybody you meet on the streets nowadays it or has a sure cure for it. since its appearance several years ago, and it is as much a puzzle today as it was then. It exhibits such a variety of symptoms in different individuals and leaves such disastrous results after apparent recovery, that as yet its prevention and

However there is no doubt but that the grip is catarrhal in character and the leading symptom in nearly every case is increased secretion in the la grippe are those of a cold in the head which Dr. Johnson Ames advises as the safest

to pursue on the first appearance of grip symptems to keep to the house for a day or two and take Stuart's Catarrh Tablets every hour the first day and every two hours the following day, and

These catarrh tablets are antiseptic and harmless

art's Catarrh Tablets a pleasant and thoroughly reliable remedy for the grip, especially with elderly people with whom this prevailing disease is always dangerous; the tablets can be found at any drug store, and if used freely during the first few La grippe is a catarrhal affection, the germs are

WHEN NOON ARRIVES

How Word is Sent Out From the Naval Observatory.

SETTING THE COUNTRY'S

Instruments of Wonderful Delicacy and Precision.

DROPPING THE TIME BALLS

Written for The Evening Star.

There are 70,000 clocks set by the government every day when the noon hour strikes in Washington. In every large city throughout the United States time balls at the same minute indicate the time to hundreds watching for their fall and hundreds of watches are regulated to correspond with the signal. This time service comes from the naval observatory in Washington, and its original design was to furnish mariners at seaboard cities with the means of regulating their chronometers. Like a great many other government institutions, it has strayed from its original purpose and now it serves another of more general usefulness. There is a strong national feeling against paternalism in the United States, but there are many small ways in which paternalism flourishes without hindrance.

This time service is ostensibly free; actually it is not free, but costs the owner of each clock \$15 a year. The government furnishes the signal free, but the government does not deliver it. If you want to string a wire to the naval observatory from your office in New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco, the Navy Department will furnish you the signal every day with-out money and without price. But the stringing of wires is costly and attended with great difficulties. So you necessarily turn to the telegraph company, with its 350,000 miles of wire; and this company puts a wire into your office and connects it with its great system which has a wire running to the observatory. No one knows what the company receives from its time service, but reckoned on a basis of \$15 a clock each year and 70,000 clocks, the amount should be more than a million dollars. This sum it receives for suspending all business on its wires from 11:57 to 12 o'clock, Washington time, each day, and giving the operator at the naval observatory full control of them. Actually the operator there does not send the signalit is sent automatically by a remarkable clock—and so far as the time balls are concerned, the preliminary work is done by a man in charge of each, who hoists it to position and throws its machinery into the circuit just before the final signal goes

At the Naval Observatory.

The naval observatory contains a great many fine instruments. It holds what was for a time the largest telescope in the United States—the 26-inch Clark equatorial -which cost \$46,000, and was erected in 1873. The Lick telescope in California, 36inch, soon took from the government the distinction of owning the greatest telescope, and that in a few years was exceeded by the Yerkes telescope, 40 inches. With the Clark telescope Prof. Hall discovered the satellites of Mars, and there are other discoveries to its credit in astronomica

The big telescope has nothing to do with the time signal. The telescope used in the ousiness of measuring time is the transit nstrument, which is much smaller. Here on each clear night, an observer watche movement of the stars, and by their aid corrects the big Frodsham clock which stands in the signal room. In the making of the observations the web of the spider webs are not only fine, but wonderfully strong for their fineness. They also pos-sess a remarkable stability, not being affected by moisture and neither expanding nor contracting with changes in the tem cross lines extending at right angles across the field of view so as to divide it into mathematical spaces. For this purpose it is found that spiders' webs gathered near Washington are more efficacious than those which can be obtained elsewhere. Some years ago the directors of the observatory sent to China for webs, thinking that the large spider of that country would produce an especially desirable web. But it was found that in their peculiar field the American spiders were superior to the foreign-another triumph for home industries. The Washington spider webs are obtained by expeditions sent out in June of each year. They collect from barns and fences the cocoon is wound with a single filament and this is reeled off and used to divide the telescope's field of view. By their aid the observer measures the movements of the stars and determines exactly the time. The big clock is regulated to the minutest measurable fraction of a second and left to feel its measured way through the hours till morning. It is not affected by any of the movements that jar tall buildings and shake smaller ones, for it is secure on a

deep-sunk pedestal of granite. Regulating Chronometers.

All through the signal room as the day observer enters there is a buzz as of grasshoppers in the field on a warm summer day. This is the voice of the chronometers which fill long wooden cases. All the navy's chronometers are sent here to be regulated.

less costly timepleces, which contain the mechanism for sending out the time signal. These timepieces cost between \$700 other clock in the observatory, for which Congress paid \$10,000. It was invented by Dr. John Locke of Cincinnati in 1849 and time automatically. It is running now, but its only use is to measure time.

The Frodsham clock is set for sidereal

time there is a difference of 8 minutes 12.09 seconds. The other clocks, when they are regulated by the Frodsham, must be made to vary just 8 minutes 12.09 seconds from it. This is accomplished by an ingenious recording device. A cylinder standing on an adjacent table is made to revolve at a fixed rate of speed. A sta-tionary pen loaded with red ink makes a straight mark on the paper which is fas-tened around this cylinder. In each of the dial which turns with the second hand. Each of the cogs in turn touches a brass spring which closes the circuit of a battery. An electric impulse from this battery passes through the pen and by a mechanical arrangement causes it to make a horizontal mark on the cylinder Thus every second is permanently recorded. The Frodsham clock is also in circuit with this pen. A cup of mercury rests in the clock. It is connected with one pole of the battery. The pendulum is connected with the other. As the pendulum swings it touches the mercury in the cup, closing the circuit and sending an electric impulse through the pen. This impulse also causes the pen to be deflected and to leave a

It is easy enough to set either of the other clocks within a second of the Frodsham-to set the minute hand at the eightminute variation and the second hand twelve seconds more. But the fraction of the remaining second must be measured with great nicety. This is done by measuroperator doing this accelerates or retards the clock to be regulated by touching the pendulum with his finger till the space measured shows that the fractional difference is just nine-hundredths of a second. Then the clock is ready for the day's work.

spaces, but the dooth representing the twenty-ninth second is missing, and so are those representing the thirty-fifth, fiftysixth, fifty-seventh effty-eighth and fifty-ninth seconds. As this wheel revolves the teeth come in contact with a spring which is in connection with the current, closing the circuit and causing the sounder to respond. The twenty-ninth signal drops out and that intermission indicates the approach of the half minute. In the same way, an intermission of five beats indicates the ap-proach of the end of the minute. This arbirary arrangement is designed to warn oper at just what point they have come on the circuit. Before the final signal there will be a lapse of twenty seconds. This is brought about by the action of the operator at the observatory and is not automatic like the other intermissions. It is produced by the operator moving the switch key, which throws out of the circuit the wheel marking the seconds and throws into circuit the wheel that marks the minutes. If an opera-tor comes in on the circuit and the first intermission he notes is a single second he knows that he has come in on the half minute. If the intermission is five seconds, he knows he has come in just before the minute, but not the final minute. If he counts more than five seconds he knows that it is the final intermission before the noon hour

and he acts accordingly. Dropping the Time Ball.

What this operator and what all operators have to do in regulating the time ball is to turn a switch between the sounding of the fortieth second and the signal which marks the final minute. As soon as the operator has counted more than five secands in the intermission he knows that the noon. The time ball has been hoisted to its position at the top of the pole.

These poles are in conspicuous places in every large city in the United States, usually on the top of the Western Union Telegraph building. The ball is of canvas over a globular form. There is a mechanover a globular form. There is a mechan-lcal device by which a single impulse sent over the wire when the time ball is in cir-cuit pulls the trigger and releases the ball so that it falls to the bottom of the pole. In the intermission which he knows precedes the final signal, the operator throws the switch, and in this way all the time balls in the country are brought into the circuit with the naval observatory.

When Noon Arrives. In the last 100th of the last second of the ffty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour at Washington the tooth of the minute wheel touches the spring which closes the circuit and simultaneously the time balls all over the country drop. When I say simultaneously, of course, I make no allowance for the fraction of a second during which the electric impulse is going out from Washington. Such an impulse has been Washington. Such an impulse has been sent from Washington to San Francisco in one-fifth of a second.

The dropping of the time ball sets the clocks on Governor's Island, one of the military posts at New York, through the intermediary of a bugle call. Just before noon of each day two enlisted men are stationed at a point commanding a view of the tower of the Western Union building. One of these is a signalman, with a powerful field glass. The other is the post bugler. The signalman motions to the bugler at the moment of the time ball's drop and the bugler sounds the call for noon. ver the island watches and clocks are adjusted, and, though they do not achieve correct time to that fraction of a second which marks the electrically controlled clock, they become accurate enough for all military purposes

The clock regulating is done by another piece of mechanism. The same signal which drops the time balls throws a lever in the thousands of clocks all over the country. This lever strikes a cam which governs the second, minute and hour hands, and with one motion the lever throws these hands to the perpendicular, making the clock mark the exact hour, minute and second of noon.

EDITOR MCCLURE RESIGNS.

Veteran Newspaper Man Leaves Staff of Philadelphia Times. Col. A. K. McClure announces the sever

ance of his connection with the Philadelphia Times in the following notice: With this issue of the Times my connec journalistic labors, but under existing conditions the responsible editorial direction of the Times should be in other hands.

A. K. McCLURE. Col. McClure has been in editorial charge of the Times since its establishment in 1875. He began his journalistic work fiftyfive years ago, as editor of a weekly paper

in Chambersburg, Pa. Noting Cel. McClure's resignation, the

Times remarks, editorially: "The Times cannot record Mr. McClure's retirement from its editorial staff without the fullest acknowledgment of his great services to this paper during more than a quarter of a century. His distinguished po-Times, is everywhere recognized, and would make any eulogium here superfluous. All newspaper readers are aware of the distinguished value of his work, and to those who have been long associated with

cause of personal regret. change in the general direction of the Times. It gives occasion to repeat distinctly its determined allegiance to the doc trines and policies of the democratic party and its opposition to present republican tendencies and encroachments on the peo-ple's rights."

Philadelphia Ledger says: The Times building, at the southwest corner of 8th and Chestnut streets, has been sold. The price is said to have been \$350,000, and, although the transfer will probably be Company, it is understood that the corpo who has already acquired adjoining prop

Company transferred to Charles F. Kindred the Chestnut street building for the nominal consideration of \$1, subject to a \$300,000 mortgage, which had been reduced to \$200,000. On the same day Mr. Kindred obtained a mortgage on the property for \$300,000 from the Provident Life and streets building, as there was a bonded in-debtedness which covered not only that structure, but the Sansom street annex as well, and it was necessary to separate the two properties financially, the Sansom present deal.

It was unofficially stated that the real

purchaser of the Times building had in riew the purchase of other property in the cinity, with the purpose of acquiring a sixe for a big department store.

COLOMBIA'S CONDITIONS.

In Case French Concession is Transferred to This Country.

The conditions under which the Colombian government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama canal to this government of the Panama canal to this government. ernment should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway are before the State Department for its consideration. Mr. Silva, the minister from Colombia, called on Secretary Hey and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. The memorandum being of a confidential nature, the minister declines to discuss its features while the matter is under consideration by the Beaus' Department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated morrow at St. Peter's Catholic Church, 2d and C streets southeast, preceded by the blessing and distributing of the palms. At 10:30 in the morning Giorza's Mass No. 1 (omitting the Gloris) will be sung; at the offertory "Sion Latare," an arrangement of Faure's "Les Rameux." to Latin text, and for tenor solo, soprano and alto duet and

Then the clock is ready for the day's work.

All this takes place not too long before the noon hour, so as to give the clock little time to lose or gain. There is a sounder on top of the clock which steadily ticks off the seconds leud enough to be heard in the adjoining room. At three and a quarter minutes before noon approximately the big clock is switched into the telegraph circuit.

The Signal Clock.

This signal clock has a toothed wheel directly behind the wheel which marks the seconds. The wheel is divided into sixty

Secret Service Officials Employed in All Big Capitals.

KEEP THEIR GOVERNMENTS POSTED

Do Many Kinds of Work in Many Different Ways.

MOLDERS OF OPINION

(Copyright, 1901, by Stephen Austin.) Written for The Evening Star by Stephen Austin.

Moving in the most brilliant and the most

intellectual circles of society in every great capital of the world there are a certain number of men and women, foreigners of distinction, plying a strange, unnamed, but very profitable trade. They are the secret, paid agents of their respective governments. Officially, they are not recognized as diplomats by the country they serve; much less by the country in which they live. Yet they are doing liplomatists' they live. Yet they are doing diplomatists' wages. They would indignantly resent the name "spy." Yet in return for their handsome salaries they keep their home government minutely posted on all the undercurrents of political movements concerning it in the capitals in which they are established. They represent, in fact, each to his own fatherland, an unofficial, highly remunerated diplomatic service, plus an elaborate agency of what might be called highclass espionage. They are backstairs am-bassadors and drawing room spies.

profession take the case of the original secret service agent. For many years after secret service agent. For many years after the Crimean war, nihilist refugees were re-ceived with open arms in London drawing rooms; English poets, like Swinburne, who was then a passionate republican, celebrated nihilist "herolsm" in ringing verse. This disposition raging all over England did not by any means suit the book of the Petersburg cabinet. Heads were laid together in the Winter Palace to consider the situation, the old czar himself taking part in the deliberations of the council of the states. Soon after there arrived in London a Russian lady of great intellectual power and social charm, who brought let-ters from grand dukes and statesmen of Russia, opening to her the most exclusive doors in England. This was the now famous Madame Novikoff. She was charged with the task of revolutionizing English opinion toward Russia—and she did it. It is said that Madame Novikoff has never received a cent for her political work. That may be so. But she it was that created the profession of unofficial diplomacy out of which hundreds of her successors have made fortunes.

Securing an Introduction.

The system devised by the brilliant Russian rests upon three central facts, the persuasive power of the salon, the immense publicity and influence of the press and the leverage which has the lecture platform as its fulcrum. The persons charged with secret service, such as Madame Novikoff is still performing, all proceed by the same means. Their government procures them letters which insure their immediate ceptance by the very best circles of the capital in which they are to work. The letters of presentation, of course, make no mention of any political object in the newomer's residence in the capital. They are simply ordinary social credentials.

Armed with these documents our unofficial diplomatist lays siege to society. dressed, witty, if a man distinguished looking, if a woman beautiful; giving handsome entertainments, figuring at every society function, and paying up like a little man come to be recognized as an authority upon the affairs of his country. People appeal to him for interesting new facts, for expersonal impressions of public men, stateswhose acts are being perhaps unfavorably

How He Does His Work.

Let us suppose that our friend is charged with the social secret service work of Austria. There is, perhaps, a story going the rounds which represents the old emperor's personal character in an unpleasant light. Or, perhaps, the journals are blazoning "scare-heads" about the iniquitous tral Austrian administration. The Austrian such matters; people in society cannot with propriety even mention them in his pres-ence. If he should say anything indirectment it is necessarily taken as a prejudiced

But our unofficial diplomat at the head of ter dinner and wherever he goes unobtru-sively takes or makes opportunity to explain matters, the subject being one on which naturally he is especially well instories about the court balls at Vienna, then pour out gallons of lively gossip about the ways of the emperor, showing, as if inture, his good heart, his popularity with the people. Or, if some one has asked about the treatment of the Poles, he will have been committed, but will go on to and sympathy that the Poles are, after all. a menace to the unity and prosperity of the dual empire, that they are commer-

anecdote and made effective by a winning for the emperor, or for the imperial admintors, congressmen, judges, political thinkers, writers of books and journalists. The leaven, cleverly introduced, works powerfully, par ticularly through the press.

Wields Great Influence.

Mme. Novikoff is one of the most skillfui of manipulators of newspaper opinion Journalists, of the serious order, the men who write the important political editorials and pontificate in the monthly reviews, are unfailing at her receptions. They call to "picturesque strokes" for their articles. And she supplies them so skillfully that often a violent anti-Russian comes away half convinced that the czar is a democrathat Siberia is a paradise and that the pro-cess of being "knouted" is little less un-comfortable than that of taking a Turkish

ikoff writes herself. Nearly all the papers ikoff writes herself. Nearly all the papers in England and not a few in America have had her signed articles whenever Russia has been on the tapis. "Impossible to refuse such lively, well-informed, novel matter," mutter the editors at their desks. And so they run it into their journals or magazines, labeling it, perhaps, "a point of view." But the "point of view" is taken as the whole truth by hundreds of readers; public online.

Wakefulness.

Badly nourished nerves are irritable and uneasy, so are nerves that are overworked and worn-out. The quiet and harmony of the nerve-centers are gone; and every effort either of mind or body increases the jarring and discord. They cannot rest because they are hnngry; and the sleep that comes after a night of tossing, brings neither rest nor strength. Feed the nerves. Nourish and tone them up, and wakeful nights will be a thing of the past. DR. MILES' NERVINE is the best remedy for wakefulness because it makes strong nerves.

"My wife was so worn-out and nervous from long suffering that she was unable to get to sleep without the use of opiates. Our leading physicians here and several from Indianopolis failed to give her any relief. She was induced to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial and in a very short time she was able to go to bed and sleep soundly at W. T. LONGWITH, Portland, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is a brain and nerve-food restorative medicine that helps nature reconstruct the wasted cells and tissues and restore health. Try a bottle--NOW.

Sold by druggists on a guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

limely unconscious when the streets of

Constantinople or of Erzeroum are puddled

with Armenian blood. But the Yildiz Klosk

has good Christians in its service who do

all the explaining and palliation that is needed. The English, who, with the Ger-mans, have been the only friends the red

sultan has in Europe, are kept constantly up to the mark by Sir Ashmead Bartlett. His books, his lectures, his numerous articles in magazines and newspapers, his

speeches in the English house of commons are a mine of Philo-Turkism. The United

States, by the way, swarms with Turkish

secret service agents of all social degrees So many unfortunate subjects of the "Shad

ow of God" fly over the ocean to get, often by fraud, papers of American citizen-

ship with which to return and live unmo-lested at home that the government of Turkey maintains in our big cities more

spies and other agents than anywhere else

on the globe.

These dignitaries, often English speaking

Christians, receive handsome sums for de-nouncing all Armenian, Greek, Arab, Sy-

United States or who are even readers of

the little plain-spoken Syrian sheet pub-lished in the down-town oriental quarters

of New York. Once denounced, these peo-ple may be fifty times subjects of the

United States; they need never hope to live tranquilly in the east. After a week

in Turkey they are thrown into prisons on some trumped up charge, and they never

Working to the Same End.

These denunciators are at the lowest

rung of the ladder. But there are others

doing similar work in a much higher grade.

It is their business to influence public opin-

ion among both Turkish subjects and pure

blooded Americans in favor of the sublime porte. A body of them runs a pro-Turkish journal circulating among the orientals; others, established in business or enjoying

an apparent leisure, are secretly working in social and political circles to the same end. Chicago still remembers the scandal that led to broken glass in a cafe in Dear-

born street some few years ago, when a rich Syrian merchant was with difficulty

prevented from sticking a knife into a compatriot whom, as he loudly proclaimed, he could prove to be receiving \$10,000 a

the conviction of the wide scope of the in-

To take a more recent example: as the

Boers have had Dr. Leyds to represent

the war broke out the English have had

their unofficial agents striving to under

In Paris there is a well-known society

woman who has long since been discover-ed to be acting, and for money, as an En-

glish agent in the dissemination of the English view of the matter. And at the

exposition peace conference every speaker took it for granted that Yves Guyot, the editor of the Paris "Siecle," was acting

ing street in his articles and public

speeches. His is absolutely the only defi-

nitely pro-English paper in Paris at this

moment, and he the only public man that defends the English action. It would be

interesting to know how many English half-pence he receives in return for the

numerous French kicks that are lavished

Most of these unofficial diplomatists are

exceedingly well paid. They have to be

people of very marked ability, and they

must maintain a considerable state or their

work would fail pitiably. Some five or six

Thus the business has its drawbacks. It

is one of the pleasantest of trades as long as things go well, but woe be to the unfor-

CAROLINA JUDGES ACQUITTED.

Furches and Dougles Fail.

Chief Justice David M. Furches and As-

sociate Justice Robert M. Douglas of the

supreme court of North Carolina have been

charged by the house of representatives.

The first article charged a violation of the Constitution by ordering the writ of peremptory mandamus to be issued against the state auditor and treasurer. The vote was 27 to 23. Twelve democratic senstors voted not guilty. The second article charged a violation of the constitutional clause which forbids money being drawn from the treasury except by legislative appropriation. On this article three more democrats voted not guilty.

Both judges are republicans.

mine the doctor's work.

them officially for years in Europe, so since

breathe the free air again.

long to revolutionary societies in the

rian and Persian subjects of Turkey

DELUSIONS ABOUT PHILIPPINES. some of Them Dispelled by a Returned Georgia Army Officer. From the Macon Telegraph.

Lieut. Walter Corbett, who has just returned from service in the 30th Infantry, United States Volunteers, in the Philippin Islands, talked entertainingly with a Telegraph reporter about affairs in the islands and how they were being handled by those in authority. He spoke, too, from a thorough knowledge of the subject. He was first lieutenant and commissary of his regiment, for some time was brigade commissary of subsistence under Gen. Schwann, and as captain and quartermaster of the transport Francisco Reyes visited nearly every station of importance in the islands. He said.

in part: "Aguinaldo is not given a thought. The officials are too busy to concern themselves with him. All organized opposition has ceased, and thousands upon thousands of natives are taking the oath of allegiance. The immense trenches which were built by the Filipinos all over the islands are no longer defended, and the war—if war it be is carried on by bushwhackers and guerril-las. The Americans are devoting all their time and every energy they possess to give the natives a good government, and the scattered bands of insurgents give them lit-

"Right here I want to say something about the men who have been sent over there by the government. Every man of them has but one thought, and that is the performance of his duty. It is simply beautiful to see their devotion to duty and principle. If the Amer-lcan people only knew what their representatives were doing their hearts would fill with a just pride. The commission of which Judge Taft is the head is the best selection Judge Tait is the head is the best selection that could have been made. They have gained the admiration, confidence and hearty co-operation of the better class of Filipinos, and by their justice and fairness have done a world of good. They do not ruthlessly break down old customs, and in any matter affecting the natives' rights invariably send out to every province inviting the representative natives to attend the

work for the western states.'
The fact is that, with a few exceptions law." exist between the officers of different sec-

in the very highest ranks of the "profession," the secret service agents of every country on the European side of the Atlantic make spying an essential part of the day's work. People who were in Paris tions and parties of our country?"
"That is another good which has been a complished. I repeat that all alike from the private to the military governor are working when the Dreyfus case was thickening say that as complication followed on complication and one country after another began to be drawn into the affair—Germany, Italy, Russia, England—there was scarcely a distinguished foreigner in the city who to one end, with only one alm, and that is the establishment of such a government as will reflect great credit upon our country. The man from Georgia works shoulder to shoulder with the man from Maine, Sec felt at ease. Every one was afraid that he would be denounced as having been in tions and parties are forgotten in the united touch with the alleged traitor, so firm was

effort to make honored and loved the flag of our country. "Any honest investment is safe in the Philippines, and much capital will go there The hardwood forests are the finest in the world. I have eaten a meal from a ma-hogany table four feet wide and six feet long, made from a solid plank. The hemp industry is immense. The shipping and industry is immense. The shipping and cocoanut interests will bring millions to investors. The finest cocoanuts in the world are grown there. The natives have a crude process of getting oil from the cocoanut. This oil is used as lubricant and for illuminating purposes. Millions of them are exported."

"How shout ice."

"How about ice?" "The natives love ice and often will do without a meal in order to get it. The quartermaster and medical departments have built ice factories and refrigerators at stations and patients requiring ice baths, etc., can receive proper treatment. These It is a common thing to see a surgeon or some fair American girl patiently attend-ing the wants of some native stricken with a loathsome disease. The ice baths I re-ferred to have saved hundreds of lives. It is beautiful to see the confidence with which the natives put themselves into the hands of our hospital corps and the care and treatment they receive. The natives been able to find out where the got them with the army and together they will

"How are the houses in the interior "They are built of bamboo only one story

years ago a German baroness died suddenly in Paris. When her papers were ransacked by the commissary of police it was discovered that she had been a secret service agent for her country. From her but our navy is working hand diary and account books it appeared that she had received from her government \$000 and ammunition and the brigand elemen Triomphe, and the keep of her two-hors besides generous traveling expenses when-ever she was requested to visit Berlin. In addition to this very sufficient wage there was noted also the receipt of sums varving from \$500 to \$800, entered as "spe some more than usually valuable item of information. The disclosures attracted a great deal of attention at the time, and practically forced out of Paris society one

split in about three pieces and lapped some-thing in the manner of our weather board-ing. This answers for walls, roofs and floor, the roof being covered with nipa, a portion of the top of the cocoanut tree, and resembling a palm leaf fan. The bamboo grows to an extraordinary height. The bamboo flagpole at my station (Lucena) is 103 feet high." "How do the men and horses stand the

acquitted in the court of impeachment, of all the high crimes and misdemeanors as unhulled rice, and a horse or mule will

Turkey's Agents.

Turkey, the China of the near east, has already got to that stage. Her official envoys to Europe and America remain sub-